

owners was secured and efficient protection was guaranteed.

Information received of maltreatment suffered by an inoffensive Armenian woman engaged in missionary work in Turkish Koordistan was followed by such representations to the Porte as resulted in the issuance of orders for the punishment of her assailants, the discharge of a delinquent officer, and the issuance of orders for the protection of our citizens engaged in missionary and other lawful work in that quarter.

Turkey complains that her Armenian subjects obtain citizenship in this country, not to identify themselves in good faith with our people, but to gain the protection of returning to the land of their birth and there engaging in sedition. This complaint is not wholly without foundation. A journal published in this country in the Armenian language openly counsels its readers to arm, organize and participate in a movement to overthrow the government of Turkish authority in the Asiatic provinces.

The Ottoman government has announced its intention to expel from its dominion Armenians who have obtained naturalization in the United States, and to give the right to exclude any or all classes of aliens as an attribute of sovereignty.

It is a right asserted and, to a limited extent, enforced by the United States with the sanction of our highest courts. That being no naturalization, it rests between the United States and Turkey. Our Minister at Constantinople has been instructed that, while recognizing the right of the government to enforce its declared policy against naturalized American-Armenians, he is expected to protect them from unnecessary harshness of treatment.

VENEZUELA.

In view of the impaired financial resources of Venezuela, consequent upon the recent revolution there, a modified arrangement for the satisfaction of the arrears of the Public Claims Commission, in progressive installments, has been assented to, and payments are being regularly made thereunder.

The boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana is as yet unadjusted. A restoration of diplomatic intercourse between Venezuela and Great Britain, and the reference of the question to impartial arbitration would be most gratifying consummation.

The ratification by Venezuela of the convention for the arbitration of the long-deferred claim of the Venezuelan Transmigration committee is awaited.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

It is hardly necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation of the present administration, the chief executive of that island had been suddenly overthrown, and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the provisional government of the islands and the United States, and submitted to the Senate for ratification. This treaty I withdrew for consideration and examination. Hon. James H. Blount of Georgia to Honolulu as a special commissioner to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attending the change of government, and of all the conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty.

After a long and tedious examination, Mr. Blount submitted to me his report, showing beyond all question that the constitutional government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representative to that government, and through the intercession of the president of a named naval force of the United States, which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our Minister.

Upon the facts developed, it seemed to me the only honorable course for our government to pursue was to undo the wrongs that had been perpetrated by representing us, and to restore, as far as practicable, the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result, the executive power, and recognition of all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any changed conditions brought about by our unjustifiable interference, our present Minister, Honolulu had received appropriate instructions to that end.

Thus far, no information of the accomplishment of any definite results has been received from him. Additional advices are soon expected. When received, they will be promptly sent to Congress, together with all other information required for a special executive message, fully detailing the acts necessary to a complete understanding of the case, and presenting a history of all the material events leading up to the present situation.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

By a concurrent resolution passed by the Senate February 14, 1890, and by the House of Representatives on the 1st of April following, the President was requested to invite from time to time, as far as possible, any nation with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any difference or dispute arising between the two governments, which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency, may be referred to arbitration, to be peacefully adjusted by such means.

On April 15, 1890, the International American Conference of Washington, by a resolution, expressed the wish that all controversies between the republics of America and the nations of Europe might be settled by arbitration, and recommended that the heads of each nation represented in that conference should communicate this wish to all friendly powers.

A favorable response has been received from Great Britain in the shape of a resolution adopted by Parliament on July 15 last, cordially sympathizing with the purpose in view, and expressing the hope that Her Majesty's government will lend hearty co-operation to the government of the United States for legislation on the subject.

I am anxious to lay this parliamentary plan before the Congress, and to express my satisfaction that the sentiment of two great and kindred nations is thus authoritatively manifested in favor of the rational and peaceful settlement of international quarrels by the honorable resort to arbitration.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Since the passage of the act of March 2, 1890, authorizing the President to raise the grade of our envoys to correspond with the rank in which foreign countries accredit their agents here, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany have conferred upon their representatives at this capital the title of ambassador, and have responded by accrediting the agents of the United States in those countries with the same title.

A like elevation of mission is announced by Russia, and, when made, will be similarly met. This step fittingly comports with the position the United States holds in the family of nations.

During my former administration, I took occasion to make a recommendation of a recast of the laws relating to the consular service in order that it might become a more efficient agency in the promotion of the interests of our country abroad. The full and powers of consuls have been expanded with the growing requirements of our foreign trade. In discharging important duties affecting our commerce and American citizens abroad, and in certain countries, he exercises judicial functions. These officers should be men of character, intelligence and ability.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Upon proof that the legislature of Denmark secures a copyright to American citizens on an equal footing with its own, the privileges of our copyright laws have been extended by proclamation to the subjects of that country.

THE FINANCES.

The Secretary of the Treasury re-

ports that the receipts of the government, from all sources, during the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1893, amounted to \$461,718,561.94, and its expenditures to \$461,574,293.29.

There was collected from customs internal revenues \$161,027,623.93, and from the internal revenue \$241,856,711, an increase of \$32,453,977 over the preceding year, and the import duty free of \$44,544,211, a decrease from the preceding year of \$13,455,447. The internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by \$7,147,445.22. The total tax collected on distilled spirits was \$45,720,258.55. On manufactured tobacco it was \$31,888,111.74, and on tobacco products \$3,548,953.07.

We exported merchandise during the year amounting to \$847,665,194, a decrease of \$182,812,949.54 from the preceding year.

The amount of gold exported in the history of this government, amounting to \$16,000,000, and the amount exported during the preceding year by \$58,455.517. The sum paid from the treasury for the sugar bounty was \$15,139,88, an increase over the preceding year of \$2,033,053.99.

FUTURE ESTIMATES.

It is estimated, upon the basis of the present revenue laws, that the receipts of the government for the year ending June 30, 1894, will be \$461,361,365.38, and its expenditures will be \$458,121,355.38, a sum including \$16,296,876.46 for river and harbor improvements, and \$3,266,142.20 for fortifications and other works of defense.

THE CIRCULATION.

The total enrollment of the militia of the several States was, on the 31st of October of the current year, 112,597 officers and men enlisted. The officers of the army detailed for the inspection and instruction of this militia, and the military force report that increased interest and marked progress are apparent in the discipline and efficiency of the organization.

NO OUTBREAKS.

Neither Indian outbreaks or domestic violence has called the army into service during the year, and the only active military detail made by the government has been in the Department of Texas where violations of the neutrality laws of the United States and Mexico were promptly and efficiently dealt with by troops, eliciting the warm approval of the civil and military authorities of both countries.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I also heartily join the Attorney-General in recommending legislation fixing the degree of the crime of murder within Federal jurisdiction, as has been done in many of the states, and the writing of errors in behalf of the government in cases of trial by jury in even the most serious trials occurring in law courts.

THE PROGRESS MADE.

The progress of the United States, exclusive of the rebellion, on the 30th of July, 1885, was \$1,992,561.95 for the collection of the internal revenue laws, while the number of such prosecutions pending on the first day of July, 1892, was 4,200, all of which were for violation of the internal revenue laws.

The expense of the United States Court, exclusive of the rebellion, on the 30th of July, 1885, was \$2,377,823.35 for the support of the military establishment; \$2,077,421.24 for miscellaneous objects; \$158,621.41 for public works. This latter sum includes \$16,296,876.46 for river and harbor improvements, and \$3,266,142.20 for fortifications and other works of defense.

THE MILITIA.

The Secretary of War reports that the strength of the army on the 30th day of September last was 25,778 enlisted men, and 2144 officers. The number of enlisted men, 20,000, and the number of officers, 2,000, are the figures given for the year ending June 30, 1892, with an increase of \$1,361,365.38, and its expenditures will be \$458,121,355.38, a sum including \$16,296,876.46.

THE DEFENSE.

The total enrollment of the militia of the several States was, on the 31st of October of the current year, 112,597 officers and men enlisted. The officers of the army detailed for the inspection and instruction of this militia, and the military force report that increased interest and marked progress are apparent in the discipline and efficiency of the organization.

THE CIRCULATION.

The amount of money of all kinds in circulation, or not included in the treasury holdings, was \$171,544,682. An estimate of our population for the year ending June 30, 1893, will be \$161,361,365.38, and its expenditures will be \$458,121,355.38, a sum including \$16,296,876.46.

SILVER PURCHASES.

The purchase of silver under the law of July 14, 1890, during the last fiscal year aggregated \$4,008,162.59 fine ounces, which was \$45,531,374.53.

The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law became operative until the present day of its purchasing clause, on the 30th day of June, 1890, was \$161,361,365.38 fine ounces, which cost \$155,920,484. Between the first day of March, 1873, and the first day of November, 1892, the government purchased, under all laws, \$20,005,717 fine ounces of silver, at a cost of \$126,261.53.

THE COINAGE.

The silver dollars that have been coined under the act of July 14, 1890, number 36,087,255. The seigniorage arising from such coinage was \$6,977,098.39, leaving on hand in the mints 149,699,760 fine ounces of silver, which cost \$126,578,218.

The total coinage of all metals during the last fiscal year consisted of 97,280,875 pieces, valued at \$42,655,188.50, of which there was \$30,038,140 in gold coin, \$5,343,715 in silver dollars, \$7,217,220.90 in subsidiary silver coin, and \$1,056,102.90 in minor coins.

PRODUCTION OF METALS.

During the calendar year 1892 the production of various metals in the United States was estimated to be

1,55,375 fine ounces of gold of the commercial and coinage value of \$33,000,000, and 58,000,000 fine ounces of silver of the commercial and coinage value of \$33,000,000, and

58,000,000 fine ounces of copper of the commercial and coinage value of \$74,897,685.

NATIONAL BANKS.

One hundred and nineteen national banks were organized during the year ending October 31, 1892, with a capital of \$11,230,000. Forty-six went into voluntary liquidation, and 15 suspended. Sixty-five of the suspended banks were insolvent, eighty-six remained business and seven remained in the hands of bank examiners with prospects of speedy resumption.

Of the new banks organized, forty-four were located in the Eastern States, forty-one west of the Mississippi River, and thirty-four in the Central and Southern States. The total assets of the national banks in existence on the 31st day of October, 1892, was \$796, having an aggregate capital of \$656,558,120. The net increase in the circulation of these banks during the year was \$86,872.

THE REPEAL.

The recent repeal of the provision of the law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the government as a feature of our monetary scheme made an entire change in the complexion of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be the most salutary and far-reaching. In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time precisely what conditions will be brought about by the change or what, if any, supplementary legislation may, in the light of experience, appear to be essential or expedient.

Of course, after the recent financial perturbation, time is necessary for the re-establishment of business confidence. When, however, through this restored confidence, the money which has been frightened into hiding places is turned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound currency, abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business.

FURTHER MONITOR CONFERENCE.

In the pursuit of this object, we should resolutely turn away from allying and temporary expedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances, I am anxious to have a reasonable and workable plan, and to be reasonably satisfied with this subject instead of being injurious will increase the probability of wise action.

The monetary conference which assembled at Brussels upon our invitation was adjourned to the 30th day of November, 1892, and the discussions just stated, and the fact that a definite proposition from us seemed to be expected upon the reassembling of the conference, led me to express a willingness to have the meeting of the conference at Springfield, Illinois, at the end of the year. It is confidently expected that, by the end of the current year, our infantry will be supplied with a weapon equal to that of the most progressive armies of the world.

CHICAMAUGA AND GETTYSBURG.

The work on the projected Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park has been prosecuted with zeal and judgment, and its completion will be celebrated during the coming year.

Over nine thousand acres of the Chickamauga battlefield has been acquired, twenty-five miles of roadway have been constructed, and permanent tablets have been placed at many historical points, while the invitation to the States to mark the positions of their troops engaged in battle has been generally accepted.

The work of locating and preserving the lines of battle at the Gettysburg battlefield is making satisfactory progress in the plans directed by the last Congress.

WEST POINT.

The reports of the military academy at West Point and the several schools for special instruction of officers showed a marked advance in the education of the army and a commendable ambition among its officers to excel in the military profession and to fit themselves for the highest service in the country.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The report of the Attorney-General contains the statement that the administration of justice in the United States has been well established and is performing a service that will put it in possession of the government in time of greatest emergency. Information now existing there must be a constant increase in this item of expenditure.

MONEY ORDERS.

There were 610 offices to the domestic money-order offices during the last fiscal year, being the largest in any year since the inauguration of the system. The value of the orders issued during the year was \$12,424. There were 17,000,000 fine ounces of silver issued over the preceding year.

The number of offices and the amount of money orders issued during the year was \$12,424. There were 17,000,000 fine ounces of silver issued over the preceding year.

SPECIAL DELIVERY.

The number of letters and packages mailed during the year for special delivery was 3,275,603, an increase over the preceding year of nearly 22 per cent.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The railway mail service not only adds to the promptness of mail delivery at all offices, but it is the especial instrumentalities which put the smaller and lighter articles in the service on an equality with that regard with the larger and terminal offices.

This branch of the postal service has received more attention from the Postmaster-General and though it is gratifying to note the rapid growth of the service, it is still far from being a complete and efficient system.

COURT COMMISSIONERS.

The system is therefore thoroughly which makes the compensation of court officials depend upon the volume of such business, and thus creates a conflict of interest.

Under the new system, the compensation of the court officials will be based upon the rate of interest of the debts of the country.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy contains a history of the operations of his department during the past

year, and exhibits a most gratifying condition of the personnel of our navy. His presence in the harbor of a port of call, the progress which has been made in the construction of vessels, and makes a number of recommendations to which mention is especially invited.

VEHICLES IN DEMAND.

During the past six months, the demands for securing vessels have been somewhat at length to the evils of the recent system. Since that time, the condition of affairs has improved, and the number of vessels demanded by the bureau has increased.

The vessels in demand are:

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covert and open hostility of specie men and notwithstanding the querulous impracticability of many self-constituted guardians. Beneath all the vagaries and sublime theories which are attracted to it, there underlies in this reform a steady common-sense principle, adapted to this sphere, at whose application our people are more and more recognising to be absolutely essential to the most successful operation of the government, if not to its perpetuity.

GIVE THE COMMISSION CLERKS.

It seems to me to be entirely inconsistent with the character of this commission, that we allow it to have power to oblige the commissioners to rely for clerical assistance upon clerks detailed from other departments. There ought not to be such a condition in any department that clerks hired to do the work are spared to be hoodwinked wags at another place, and it does not accord with a sensible view of civil service reform that persons should be employed on the theory that their labor is necessary in one department when, in point of fact, their services are devoted to entirely different work in another department.

COMMENTS ON THE MESSAGE.

How the Senators and Representatives Regard It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—(By the Associated Press.) The views of members of both houses concerning the message are freely expressed.

Speaker Reed said: "It is exceedingly disappointing, both in matter and manner. On the Hawaiian question, we are left as much in the dark as ever and must wait for news by the next steamer, just as we have been waiting so long. That part of the message which relates to the tariff assoverates that the House committee in charge of that subject has formulated plans and devised methods of taxation, and as a member of the committee I have not even heard proposed. It is rather an unusual sensation to learn the deeds of the committee, not in the committee-room, but from the President of the United States. Has that committee in form to be composed of both parties, or has it without even the formality of a word in open committee, informed the President of its determination in such a way that the President can officially communicate it to the House?"

How long has it been a part of our system that a committee of an independent branch, and above all, a committee which controls the purse, shall have no official cognizance, and gives far more attention to divers and sundry irrelevant and unimportant things than it does to others which are not only foremost in the public mind at this time, but cannot be earnestly considered, and for the time being at least, definitely settled?

The Bulletin: "The message is disappointing in its failure to deal more closely with important questions of policy which interest all our countrymen. Even those subjects on which he expresses emphatic opinions are mere conclusions rather than in exact statements.

Whereas, Frank A. Wight has been the regular minister of the Central Christian Church in this city for this 4th day of December, 1895. (Seal)

Notary Public in and for Los Angeles County, State of California.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 29, 1895.

At a meeting of the church this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, Frank A. Wight has been

the regular minister of the Central Christian Church in this city for this 4th day of December, 1895. (Seal)

GROWING EXTRAVAGANCE.

It must be confessed that our apparently endless resources; the familiarity of our people with immense fortunes; the growing sentiment among them that the expenditure of money should be in some manner to their immediate and personal advantage; the indirect and almost stealthy manner in which a large part of our taxes are exacted and a degenerated sense of official accountability have led to growing extravagance in governmental appropriations.

THE TARIFF.

At this time, when a depleted public treasury confronts us, when many of our people are engaged in a hard struggle for the necessities of life, when enforced economy is pressing upon us, what of our countrymen, I desire to urge with all the earnestness at my command that Congressional legislation be so limited by strict economy as to exhibit an appreciation of the condition of the treasury and sympathy with the economic conditions of our fellow-citizens. The duty of public economy is also of immense importance to the task now at hand, of providing revenue to meet government expenditures, and yet reducing the people's burden of Federal taxation.

A SQUARE ISSUE.

After a hard struggle, tariff reform is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty.

Representative Holman. An able and forcible document.

Mr. McCready. It is able and appropriate.

Mr. Dohler of Iowa. It is wanting in definiteness, and makes no pretense to be of public opinion.

Mr. Wight. The message is all right. God bless it.

Representative Gea of Iowa. The President gives away the Ways and Means Committee on the Income tax. He will restore Liliuokalani, and agrees with Hancock that the tariff is a local tax.

Congressman Burnum of Indiana. It is a clear and concise statement.

Representative Boutelle. It is the first executive document which charges a United States Minister with malfeasance and treason.

Mr. Payne of New York. It is a remarkably disappointing document.

Mr. Dingley of Maine. It is voluminous and wearisome.

Representative Dallzell of Pennsylvania. The portion on the tariff shows that facts weigh nothing with the tariff reformer.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa. The discussion of the Hawaiian policy is disappointing.

Representative Holman. An able and forcible document.

Mr. McCready. It is able and appropriate.

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Representative Gea of Iowa. The President gives away the Ways and Means Committee on the Income tax. He will restore Liliuokalani, and agrees with Hancock that the tariff is a local tax.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The Times (Dem) severely condemns the President's position on the Hawaiian question, and says he is to be commended on the basis with which he has laid out lines of retreat from an unpopular and untenable position. The general tone of the Inter Ocean says the general of this message is as commonplace as the issue of 1881 was sensational.

The Times says that the general motive of the message as a whole may be said to be economy.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Daily News will say of President Cleveland's message: "The message is well worthy of the national crisis in which it is delivered. The reference to Mr. Dewey's facts and figures, whether intended or not, is, it is true, a policy to cultivate close relations with us." It seems generally agreed that the new tariff proposals will not largely affect our trade with the United States.

The Chronicle: "In reference to Brazil and the Black Sea in President Cleveland's message, there is nothing that might not have been foreshadowed by President Harrison. It is otherwise with reference to Hawaii. In awaiting Cleveland's decision, the friction that would probably have been caused thereby in the meantime, has been avoided. In the result, however, in regard to reform of the tariff, the Chronicle says: "While the President will have the good wishes of every sound economist in the battle he has begun, it would be premature to regard it as already won, because the biggest battle still remains."

The Telegraph: "The portion of the message which displays President Cleveland at his best is in reference to Hawaii. Such a frank and honest admission of a mistake and a declaration of intention to correct it, reflects the highest credit upon the President, and indirectly upon the nation. Also, the President was evidently convinced that the American public would be magnanimous enough to uphold his action, and he was probably right in so doing."

Senator Murphy. It is a good message.

Senator Palmer. The President's impressions are wide of the mark regarding fraudulent pensions.

Senator Ke. I am pleased with the income tax proposal, but not about H. H. Hill.

Senator Morrill. The indorsement of a tariff bill not yet acted upon in committee is unexpected and remarkable.

Senator Hoar. It treats important questions feebly and briefly. The reference to the tariff report is a breach of privilege.

Senator Mitchell. I am surprised to learn that the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani is really contemplated.

Senator Hoyt. It lacks vigor and is a lame effort.

Representative Dubois. It is lacking in force, strength and Americanism.

Representative Jones of Nevada. There is no hope for silver while the present administration is in power.

Senator Morgan. The message scarcely commences.

Representative Cannon of Illinois. The message will not tend to restore confidence to the producing and commercial interests of the country.

HARRISON DECLINES TO TALK.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 4.—Ex-President Harrison declined to talk about the message.

"The impropriety of an ex-President discussing publicly a President's message," said he, "is very palpable, and I do not care to do so. I am a Republican and President Cleveland is a Democrat, and our differences are wide of the mark."

He goes down the line of departments, and the changes in the long run will benefit British industry and trade is doubtful.

The Standard: "From our point of view, and in spite of Mr. Cleveland's friendly attitude toward England, we are not satisfied with the tariff which they are confined. Then follows a suspicion of the workingmen to the effect that they are being taxed for their own benefit. The tariff report is a breach of privilege.

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THE NEW MEASURE.

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate Committee, containing embodying tariff reform on the lines hereinafter suggested, which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work, and I believe it deals with its subject as consistently and thoroughly as any bill could.

I am satisfied that the reduced tariff duties provided for in the proposed legislation, added to the existing internal revenue taxation, will, within the near future, though perhaps not immediately, produce sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the government.

A SMALL INCOME TAX.

The committee has considered the suggestion, and to provide against a temporary deficiency which may exist before the business of the country adjusts itself to the new tariff schedules, have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporations. These new taxes are not only absolutely just and easily borne, but they have the further merit of being such as can be remitted without unfavorable business disturbances whenever the necessity for their imposition no longer exists.

A SPECIAL PLEA.

In my great desire for the success of this measure, I cannot rest in the suggestion that its success can only be attained by means of unselfish counsel

on the part of the friends of tariff reform, and as a result of their willingness to subordinate personal desires and ambition to the general good. The local interests affected by the proposed reforms are so numerous and so varied as to render it difficult to make a single, simple, and sincere statement of the case.

The Morning Advertiser. The people know what they may expect. A great fight is before them, headed by the President and his party. The free trade men are as numerous and so varied as to render it difficult to make a single, simple, and sincere statement of the case.

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The Times-Mirror Company,

PUBLISHERS OF THE

Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.

H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.
L. E. MOSHER, Vice-President.
ALBERT McFARLAND, Secretary.
MARIAN OTIS, Treasurer.

Office: Times Building.

W. corner of First and Broadway. Telephone numbers: Editorial, 674; Business office, 29

EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE: H. D. LACOSTE, 88 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Founded December 4, 1881.

The Los Angeles Times

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

VOLUME XXV.

THIRTEENTH YEAR.

TERMS: By Mail, \$9 a year; by carrier 85 cents a month; or 20 cents a week. Sunday Times, \$9 a year. Weekly, \$1.30; 8 months, 75 cents.

Guaranteed Net Daily Circulation, November, 12,585 Copies

Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Noticed at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

BURBANK THEATER—Richard III.

A GREAT PAPER AND A GREAT CITY.

We referred a few days ago to the great advantages of liberal advertising, not only directly to the advertiser himself, but also indirectly to the city where the paper is published, in which he inserts his notices. We showed that many intelligent people at a distance, who are trying to make up their minds as to where they shall locate, are frequently influenced by the general appearance, and especially by the advertising patronage of the newspaper. For this purpose many "anxious inquirers" often send to this and other cities for copies of the leading newspapers in order that they may get an idea as to how active or otherwise business is there.

In this connection a glance at the advertising columns of last Sunday's Times, which yesterday entered upon its thirteenth year, is interesting, and becomes still more so when a comparison is made with the San Francisco papers of the same day. The Times of Sunday consisted of twenty-four pages, each containing seven columns. The Chronicle and Examiner were each of them the same size, while the Call contained twenty pages. The advertising matter in the four papers compares as follows:

Call	45 columns
Examiner	55
Chronicle	56
Times	87

This includes only paid matter.

In regard to the small, classified advertisements, which are generally considered as a good indication of the influence and popularity of a newspaper, The Times was also ahead, containing twenty-one and a half columns of these advertisements (including amusements,) as against fourteen in the Call, eighteen and three-fourths in the Chronicle, and nineteen in the Examiner.

When it is considered that this paper was only started twelve years ago, and when the first number was issued Los Angeles city had not more than 12,000 population, and that the present population of San Francisco is five times as great as that of Los Angeles, this showing must be conceded to be remarkable, and one which cannot fail to favorably influence people at a distance almost as much as the bank-clearing reports or the display made at the World's Fair. It is evident on the surface that when the publication of such a paper as The Times is possible in a city of not more than 70,000 population, that city must possess in the first place an intelligent and energetic class of citizens who have faith in the future, and in the second place boundless latent resources, which justify the business men in reaching out after this fashion.

The Times does not state these facts in any spirit of vainglorious boasting, or for the purpose of desecrating any of its contemporaries either here or in San Francisco, which are all doing their share toward building up the State, but simply for the purpose of calling attention to the good effect which such a paper as this must have in forwarding the prosperity of the city and surrounding country. While The Times has done its share, and while the workman is worthy of his hire, we fully recognize the fact that our best efforts would be futile unless we were backed up by a liberal and enterprising public which knows how to appreciate a strong, fearless and enterprising newspaper. It is these people who have made The Times of today possible, and it is the knowledge that this community is largely composed of such citizens that warms us in the belief that both The Times and the beautiful city in which it is published, will make yet more marvelous progress in the next few years than they have during the past decade.

WILL THE CHINESE REGISTER?

A dispatch from Washington states that many believe the Chinese question is by no means disposed of, but is likely to come up again in Congress.

The time is declared to be approaching when there should be a reorganization of the army on the lines of the present necessities of the country. This change contemplates no increase in the number or added expense. The operation of the law forbidding re-enlistment after ten years is generally considered by army officers to be unsatisfactory.

Continued appropriations for the construction of heavy ordnance are urged. It is expected that, by the end of the current year, the infantry will be supplied with a weapon equal to that of the most progressive armies of the world.

The early abolishment of the fee system, as applied to the compensation of United States attorneys, marshals, clerks of official courts and United States commissioners, is strongly called for. The present system is declared to be thoroughly vicious. Legislation is recommended fixing degree of the crime of murder within Federal jurisdiction.

A larger discrepancy than usual between the receipts and expenses of the Postoffice Department is noted. The suggestions of the Postmaster-General relative to a more sensible and business-like organization and a better distribution of responsibility in his department are endorsed.

It is stated that progress in the construction of new vessels for the navy has not been so rapid as was anticipated, owing chiefly to failures on the part of contractors to carry out their

contracts, but these difficulties appear now to have been overcome.

In regard to the pension system, the existence of extensive frauds is pointed out, and the President urges that those who attempt in the line of duty to rectify these wrongs should not be accused of enmity or indifference to the claims of honest veterans.

In regard to the Indian question, the hope is expressed that the law providing that, except in special cases, army officers shall be detailed as Indian agents, will prove a successful experiment.

On the subject of the public lands, which are shown to be rapidly falling into private hands, a strong appeal is made for the protection of homesteaders from the rapacity and extortion of speculators. Efficient measures for the preservation of our timber lands are also recommended.

The reduction of the payroll of the Department of Agriculture from 2400 to 1850 employees is declared to be necessary in the interest of economy. A reform is also declared to be necessary in the present loose method of distribution of seeds by Congressmen, to which subject more space is devoted than to the Hawaiian question.

The President declares himself to be more than ever convinced of the incalculable benefit conferred by the civil service law. On this subject he says, among other things:

"The law embodying this reform found its way to our statute book more from fear of the popular sentiment existing in its favor than from any love for the reform itself on the part of legislators, and has lived and died in the same spirit. It is a law of covert and open hostility of speculators, and notwithstanding the querulous impracticability of many self-constituted guardians. Beneath all the vagaries and subtleties of the law which are attached to it, there underlies this reform a sturdy, uncompromising principle, not only suited to this sphere, but whose application our people are more and more recognizing to be absolutely essential to the most successful operation of the government if not to its perpetuity."

The longest subdivision of the President's message, like its writer, is a ponderous production. It is one of the longest messages that has ever been submitted to the perusal of the American people. Under ordinary circumstances there are comparatively few who would venture to wade through the 15,000 words, more or less, which this message contains; but, in consideration of the tension of public feeling, which exists in regard to the great public questions with which the message deals, it will doubtless be closely scanned by many people with time on their hands who would otherwise glaze it over.

Considerable space is devoted to a consideration of South American matters. In regard to Brazilian affairs, the President states that the position of this government has been that of an attentive but impartial observer of the unfortunate conflict. The Minister to Chile has been instructed not to unduly stretch the doctrine of asylum by harboring political offenders. The negotiations of treaties is urged with Costa Rica and other countries where such treaties do not already exist.

The belief is expressed that the Chinese in this country will now avail themselves of the renewed privilege to register.

The prohibition of the sale of arms and intoxicants to natives in the Congo region is urged.

Our government has suggested to France its earnest concern that there should be no impairment of the territory of Liberia without the consent of the latter country.

The President expresses the belief that there is no question as to the necessity of completing the Nicaragua Canal under distinctively American auspices.

Recent events in Samoa are pointed to as illustrating the impolicy of an entangling alliance with foreign powers.

Spain has been earnestly requested to pay long-standing indemnities due to American citizens operating in Cuba.

The belief is expressed that Turkey has ground for her complaint that some of her subjects take advantage of American citizenship to engage in sedition.

The reference to the Hawaiian question, which was awaited with so much interest, is very short. Mr. Cleveland states that, under the circumstances, it appeared to him that the only honorable course for our government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us and restore the status quo, and adds that thus far no information of the accomplishment of any definite results has been received.

Favorable hopes are expressed that the projected establishment of an agreement for arbitration of all disputes between the United States and European countries, which system was endorsed by the British Parliament, will become a fact.

It is estimated that the receipts of the government for the year ending June 30, 1893, will show a deficiency of \$2,000,000.

The holding of another international monetary conference at some future time is urged. Otherwise there is no hint as to future silver legislation.

An amendment of existing statutes in regard to the issuance of government bonds is declared to be necessary.

Attention is called to a large falling off in immigration during the past year, and a more general and harmonious system of quarantine is urged.

The time is declared to be approaching when there should be a reorganization of the army on the lines of the present necessities of the country. This change contemplates no increase in the number or added expense. The operation of the law forbidding re-enlistment after ten years is generally considered by army officers to be unsatisfactory.

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The police force, backed up as it should be by a resolute and honest Police Commission, has the power to make the town too hot to hold the brazen, pitiless, murderous, gophering gang, who live by fleecing their fellows, and riot in crime under the covering of fine raiment.

The figures speak for themselves, and they are absolutely correct:

I own four acres of land in the San Jacinto and Pleasant Valley Irrigation District. Said land is assessed by the county at \$700, and the taxes for State, county and school purposes, are \$2.50 on each \$100. Now, to show the infamy of the thing, as practiced in this irrigation district to \$1000, so that the rate does not appear so high; and on this exorbitant assessment they have made the following bond-assessment rate, \$2.36%; special rate, \$1.58, valuing a rate of \$3.94 per \$100 on a valuation of \$1000, and two-and-a-half times as high as the county assessed it; or, if made on the town, it would be \$1000 again; that everything in the gaming line "goes" now, and that persons high in place will wink at the reopening of the games. Councilmen who privately profess to believe in a policy of "liberalism," not of law, in dealing with the gambling question, will yet be compelled to answer to an aroused and indignant public opinion, for their utterances will be given to the public through the columns of a journal which fears neither the gang nor their official alders and abettors.

A bold police advance upon the gang of "sure-thing" robbers will send them into their ranks, and at least have the effect of opening the eyes of some young men who, because they meet certain men under the roofs of certain "eminently respectable people," and take them to be gentlemen, are more easily enticed into game for money than they would be if they knew the true character of the persons thus inducted.

Employees of banks, mercantile houses and railroad offices, the sons of the rich and poor alike, have been made victims of the gambling hell in too many cases already. Our sons must be saved! Let the peace officers of the City, the Police Commission and the City Council all do their duty in the premises.

The law embodying this reform found its way to our statute book more from fear of the popular sentiment existing in its favor than from any love for the reform itself on the part of legislators, and has lived and died in the same spirit. It is a law of covert and open hostility of speculators, and notwithstanding the querulous impracticability of many self-constituted guardians. Beneath all the vagaries and subtleties of the law which are attached to it, there underlies this reform a sturdy, uncompromising principle, not only suited to this sphere, but whose application our people are more and more recognizing to be absolutely essential to the most successful operation of the government if not to its perpetuity."

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the various ballots were awaited with intense interest.

The result of the first ballot was as follows:

Arnold 3 votes, Campbell, Gaffey, Strohm; H. T. Hazard, Nichols, and Pessell; 1, F. Donegan 1, Innes; W. F. Bacon 1, Munson; 1, E. Day 1, Rhodes.

President Teed came into the chamber during the progress of the balloting, and was excused from voting.

Second ballot: Arnold 4 votes, Campbell, Gaffey, Pessell, Strohm; Donegan 1, F. Bacon 1, Innes; Hazard 1, Nichols; Day 1, Rhodes; Lewis 1, Teed.

Councilman Munson then moved to postpone action for one week, which motion was lost by a vote of all the members except Messrs. Munson, Rhodes and Teed.

Third ballot: Arnold 4 votes, Campbell, Gaffey, Pessell, Strohm, Lewis 2, Munson and Teed; Hazard 2, Nichols and Rhodes; Donegan 1, Innes.

Fourth and fifth ballots: Same as third, ballot.

The result being announced, Arnold was declared elected.

The hearing on the Figueroa-street opening was postponed till 3 o'clock next Monday.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Munson moved to instruct the Street Superintendent to notify the owners of street-car lines on Spring street, between Fourth and Ninth streets, to repave the pavements on said street between said points; also on Second street, between Broadway and Main streets; also on Upper Main street, between the Plaza and College street. Adopted.

Councilman Munson moved to instruct the Street Superintendent to have repairs made on pavements on a long list of places on Broadway and on Spring. First, Second, Third and Fourth Streets. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

THE HUTCHINSON SHORTAGE.

The Special Committee on the Street Superintendent's office presented the following:

"Your committee to whom was referred the matter of investigating the accounts of ex-Street Superintendent Hutchinson, would respectfully report as follows:

"That we have had in our employ A. T. Davis, an expert accountant, who made a former report to this Council showing an apparent shortage of \$498.45 in Mr. Hutchinson's accounts.

Subsequently Mr. Baldwin, chief deputy of ex-Street Superintendent Hutchinson, filed a report to this Council denouncing the correctness of Mr. Davis' conclusions, and asserting that the only shortage which existed was the sum of \$36. Your committee thereupon employed Mr. Davis to again go over Mr. Hutchinson's accounts and compare his former report with it. Filed in Mr. Davis' report a copy of which is herewith submitted.

"Mr. Baldwin, according to the report of our expert, has accounted satisfactorily for \$288.05 of the apparent shortage of \$498.45, leaving a shortage of \$1204.40 unaccounted for, \$26.12 of this latter amount, Mr. Baldwin acknowledges that he cannot account for, but claims that he left \$78.40 in cash in the safe, but does not show any receipt from Mr. Davis for the same."

It is admitted by all parties that Mr. Hutchinson received the sum of \$1204.40 during his term of office, which sum should have been turned over to the City Treasurer, and not one cent of which had yet been paid to the City Treasurer. Your committee is of the opinion that Mr. Hutchinson is indebted to the City for that amount."

After a lengthy discussion as to what should be done with the report, it was ordered that the report, together with all papers in connection with it be referred to the City Attorney, with instructions to proceed to collect the deficiency.

The contractors doing work on Soto street and on Wolfskill avenue were granted extensions of thirty days' time each in which to complete work on contracts.

TEMPLE-STREET CUT.

H. Martz appeared and asked that a hearing be granted on the proposed Temple-street cut. He said that although no account of the existing time in which to present a protest, and also on account of the large district of assessment, it was impossible to present a legal protest. Those representing a majority of the frontage were not in favor of the cut, and they would like to have a hearing granted.

L. J. Lockhart and others, asking that cement sidewalks be laid on Ottawa-street, between Georgia Bell and Pearl streets. Board of Public Works.

From the Y.M.C.A., Charles Lautz, the Main-street Savings Bank and Trust Company, asking that certain tax sale certificates be canceled. Finance Committee.

F. F. B. Clark, W. P. Howland, and R. D. List, presenting claims for damages caused by the artificial sewer crossing their property. Sewer Committee.

From L. J. Lockhart and others, asking that cement sidewalks be laid on Ottawa-street, between Georgia Bell and Pearl streets. Board of Public Works.

From the publishers of the Southern California Guide, offering to sell to the city copies of a special edition of their publication. Finance Committee.

From Taylor & Greening, representing the Southern California Insurance Company, and asking to be permitted to write a portion of the insurance on city buildings. Finance Committee.

From J. E. Hartwell and others complaining of a pool of stagnant water on Seventh street, between Pearl and Bixel streets, and asking that steps be taken to abate it. Board of Public Works.

From A. P. Hoffman and others, asking that a culvert and some wooden crosswalks be laid on South Olive street, between Grand and Fifth streets. Board of Public Works.

From G. H. Bell and others, asking that the grade of Sixth street, be graded and provided with cobblestone gutters, the same as south of Sixth street, and that the work be done at the expense of the city, at the water from the Arroyo de Los Doyas. Washed it out. Board of Public Works.

From A. P. Hoffman and others, asking that a cement sidewalk be laid on the west side of South Olive street, between Grand and Fifth streets, where wash has already been laid. Board of Public Works.

From S. E. Jacobs and others, asking that the grading of South Grand avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets, be completed in accordance with the recently-issued grade. Board of Public Works.

From C. H. Rhodes, protesting against the acceptance of the grading and graveling of Lyell street, on the ground that the work has not been done according to specifications. Hearing set for next Monday at 2 o'clock.

From J. F. Whiffen and H. Bell, to be constructed on the west side of Georgia Bell street, at Sixteenth street; across Georgia Bell street on the south side of Sixteenth street, and across Seventeenth street, in line with the east side of Georgia Bell street. Board of Public Works.

From T. D. Hoskins, asking for a street railway franchise for a period of fifty years along the route commencing at Main and Third streets, thence along Third street to Stephen Avenue, to Santa Fe avenue, to Ninth street, to Boyle avenue, the motor power to be electricity or horses. Board of Public Works.

Only one proposal was received for widening Eleventh street, between Vernon and Sentous streets. C. L. McCombe bid 10.69 cents per square foot.

The ordinance for the Norwood-street extension, by W. T. Myers and Joseph Byer was approved by the commissioners for the widening of First street (east, not west, of Los Angeles street, as will be seen in the report above,) was passed, and the old commission, consisting of Messrs. Davison, McMillan and Moriarty, was continued.

An ordinance of intention for the widening of different parts of Los Angeles street was adopted.

REPORT OF ENGINEER.

The City Engineer reported the following:

"In the matter of the protest of the W.C.T.U. against the grading of Broad-

way, from Temple street to Sand street, I find that the petition represents only fifty feet out of a frontage of 680 feet on the street between the said points; and therefore the amount of curb that are on grade and have been accepted by the city, are excepted in the ordinance for grading." Protest denied.

"Ordinance of intention to construct a sewer of eight inches internal diameter, five curbs that are on grade and have been accepted by the city, are excepted in the ordinance for grading." Protest denied.

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FOSTER'S PATENT HOOK GLOVES AT 75C PER PAIR.

CREDITORS' SALE.

★MONI

THE industrial condition of America is anything but prosperous, values have been shaken; "uncertain legislation" is to some extent responsible. People who money are holding it tightly, and must be satisfied thoroughly that they are getting more value than what they paid for the precious stuff; this is human nature. Los Angeles, and at the present time, can be seen the practical demonstration.

"THE CITY OF PARIS"
Dry Goods Store

Is the place. The creditors of this establishment have and are sacrificing every dollar worth of goods in order to get the cash. Actual values and cost of goods are disregarded. It is not a question of "making money," or even expenses; the only consideration is to realize Money and close out the business. This must and will be done. The public will get more value for their \$100's at this Great Creditor's Sale than anywhere else on Pacific Coast. Christmas is coming, and Santa Claus will soon be knocking upon chimney tops; the hearts of both the young and the old are to be made happy. Now is the time to look up presents. Therefore, remember that you can get more for your money in the City of Paris Creditor's Sale than elsewhere. You can Save Money, at least from 75 per cent, and at the same time get Choice, First-class, Reliable, new and saleable goods for less than is charged elsewhere for shelf-worn, auction trash that has picked up here and there.

**COMMENCING MONDAY,
* DECEMBER 4TH,**

And continuing until Christmas, special efforts will be made in the Silk Department. The stock is complete in Fancy and Plain Weaves, and all imaginable shades. Prices have been reduced to below Manufacturer's Cost. Window displays will be made during the week, showing qualities, shades and prices of but a small portion of the complete and magnificent stock. Please remember that the prices and reductions are not merely for the goods in the windows, but for everything in the entire stock. It is not necessary to enumerate every article in the

"CITY OF PARIS"
★ DRY GOODS STORE, ☆

As the stock is complete in every Department, and from 40 to 75 per cent. will be saved by purchasing now and here.

CHAS. MUNTER, Manager.

FOSTER'S PATENT HOOK GLOVES AT 75C PER PAIR.

Foster's Patent Hook Gloves for 75c Per Pair.**[COURT RECORD.]
DAMAGES WANTED**

For Injured Feelings and Mental Anguish.

Suit for \$100,000 Against the Southern Pacific.

Supreme Court Opinions in Appeals Cases.

Mrs. Susan Stansbury Granted a Divorce on Grounds of Desertion—Receiver Trask's Account Allowed—Court Notes.

Mrs. Susan Stansbury and her husband, Nathan Frank, filed yesterday, a complaint against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Kentucky in which damages are prayed for in the large sum of \$100,000.

The story told in the document which forms the basis of the action is about as follows:

On March 5, 1892, the first-named plaintiff entered a car of the company on train No. 1 for the purpose riding to Dallas, Tex. The train referred to was a regular one, running through to the East. Mrs. Frank had in her possession a first-class ticket which some time previous had been purchased by her at the Dallas office of the company, which entitled her to travel on the lines of the road operated by the company, and it was good for all stop-over privileges for a period of thirty days. The ticket had been purchased on February 14, and hence had not expired at the date when the complainant boarded the cars to go back to Texas.

Before the plaintiff entered the car, however, the officials of the company examined the ticket, it being presented to them for stamping (which the defendants refused to do unless Mrs. Frank would pay them \$15) and they checked her baggage upon the ticket through to Dallas. After the train left the station the conductor looked at the ticket and refused to accept it, putting the plaintiff off the train in the end, for which damages are sought.

JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.

In the matter of the estate of Cool J. Couts, deceased, on appeal before the Supreme Court, an opinion has been rendered affirming the former order entered in the case.

On May 29, 1889, Mrs. Couts, the executrix of the estate, filed her statement of receipts and disbursements from January 29, 1887, to May, 1889, and of all the sums of money that had come into her hands as such executrix, and stated that several particular claims against her as executrix, the validity of which as charges against the estate, she asked the court to determine. Upon proper notice thereof the trial was set for September 6, 1889, and in the order setting the account the court found that she had expended all the money that had been received by her as executrix, together with \$215.00 additional for which she was entitled to credit, and also that the claim of one of the claimants party made respondent in the action for \$224.57, mentioned in the report was a legal charge against the estate, and she was directed to pay the same out of the moneys of said estate which might

thereafter come into her hands, as evidence for the hearing of the contestants sought to show that the claim of the respondent had been paid and discharged prior to the filing of the account, but the court refused to allow any part of it to be given in support thereof. The offer of the applicants was to impeach the correctness of the judgment after it had become final.

The contestants offered in evidence an agreement entered into January 29, 1887, between all of the debtors of the defendant for the division between the receiver of a portion of the estate and for the sale of the certain other property and the division of its proceeds. This agreement provided that from the proceeds of said sale there should be paid "the sum of \$6000 to Ysidora B. de Couts in the amount of \$1000 to be due her, the amount of her accounts and the execrrix of the estate of Cool J. Couts, deceased." The agreement was executed over two years before the account of the execrrix was filed and that account purported to relate to matters subsequent to the date of the agreement and extending over a period of upwards of two years.

From all that appeared in the record the several items of the claim should be assumed to have been incurred subsequent to the execution of the agreement, and consequently not included in the account of the execrrix. Even though it was assumed that the sum of \$6000 inserted in the agreement was intended to cover the future expenses of administration, it was incumbent upon the contestants when the validity of this claim was brought before the court to prove to show that the sum was intended to include this claim. The judgment of the court that there was no money in the hands of the execrrix belonging to the estate, and that the claim of respondent was a legal charge against the estate, was decided in her favor. That there was no money in her hands, was conclusive, hence the judgment affirming the former decision.

CAN COLLECT DAMAGES.

William G. Knight has sustained his case for damages against the Pacific Coast Stage Company, and can now collect the \$1000 awarded him by the jury under the decision of the Supreme Court, to whom the case was appealed. Knight and others were being carried as passengers in one of the coaches of the stage company on the night of December 30, 1891, from Santa Margarita to San Luis Obispo, and while going down the slope of the mountain toward the latter, the coach struck the side of the mountain, the coach was upset, and Mrs. Knight sustained serious injuries in payment for damages of which the suit was brought. The jury returned a verdict for \$1000, and found this judgment, and on the order denying a new trial, affirmed the verdict.

It was shown at the trial that it had rained very hard on the previous night, and that on the night in question, the road was muddy and slippery; that after reaching the top of the mountain, and while going down after turning a corner, the horses which were harnessed to the coach were frightened by a slide of rocks and earth, and ran about one hundred yards before they were got under control, and were then driven along until they were frightened by another slide, and while the driver lost control of them and the coach was upset. It was contended by the appellant that the evidence in the case failed to show any negligence on its part, for the reason that the accident was the result of a casualty which could not have been foreseen or avoided, and that for this reason the verdict should have been in its favor. There was, however, evidence before the jury tending to show that one of the horses attached to the coach had been inclined to run away. Under the circumstances, the respondent in the action for \$224.57, mentioned in the report was a legal charge against the estate, and she was directed to pay the same out of the moneys of said estate which might

have been filed by Hannah M. Arbuckle against Henry Arbuckle.

Charles U. English was yesterday admitted to practice in the Superior Court of the county by Judge Shaw, upon application of T. E. Gibson.

A lunacy committee, examining into the sanity of John Martinez and Libbie Kirkham yesterday in Department Six, a commitment being ordered in the case of the latter. Martinez appeared to be simply weak-minded, and it was thought best not to send him to the asylum, but to keep him under restraint until a more appropriate place could be found for him. The Kirkham woman was 35 years of age, and has been an incompetent for a number of years.

Department Five yesterday, a motion made to modify the judgment entered and stay proceedings, was argued and taken under advisement in the case of Yorba vs. Ward.

The cause of the suit to quiet title of Dubordieu vs. Dubordieu was yesterday taken up by Judge Clark for hearing, and finally ordered submitted on briefs.

A continuance until January 25 has been ordered for the trial of the case of the Capitol Milling Company vs. the city of Los Angeles, in Department Five.

A decree for plaintiff was yesterday entered by Judge McKinley in the case of Johnston vs. Muller et al., with attorney's fees fixed at \$100.

Clyde Ewing, William Emmet and Albert Page, the boy robbers, were

brought before Judge Smith yesterday, and entered pleas of not guilty. They will be granted separate trials, the first of which will come up on January 11.

Salvador and Alexander Carisa, the men who are accused of having assaulted a fellow-waiter named James Martin on the 13th of last month, both entered pleas of not guilty yesterday in Department One, to the charges preferred against them, when the court set time for trial on December 12 and 13, respectively.

The case of Weid vs. Messinger has been continued for trial to January 11, by consent.

New Suits.

Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the preliminary papers in the following new cases:

Emma B. Davidson vs. O. N. Bartley et al.; suit to quiet title.

Mrs. Jennie Frank et al. vs. Southern Pacific Company et al.; suit for \$100,000 damages, for personal injuries.

Today's Calendar.

Department One—Judge Smith: People vs. A. Failing: on trial.

Department Two—Judge Clark: Ken- naramore vs. Fraser.

Department of Pictorial Luciferade, deceased; letters.

Estate of John Tehan, deceased; final account.

Estate of E. Boettger; letters of guardianship.

Estate of Patrick Amestoy, deceased; petition for family allowance.

Estate of Luca Solisch, deceased; final account of special administration and petition for discharge.

Estate of T. J. Sheehan, deceased; final account.

Estate of Francisco Palomares, deceased; final account.

Estate of John Thompson, deceased; letters of administration.

Estate of J. H. Mills, deceased; petition to sell personal property.

Estate of R. J. Pittman, deceased; final account and distribution.

Estate of William C. Muller, a minor; account of guardian.

Estate of Leonard Hilpert, deceased; final account and distribution.

Estate of Thomas Alexander, deceased; final account and distribution.

Estate of Mary M. Deleval, deceased; letters.

Estate of Henry Niemeyer, deceased; final account and distribution and petition to sell personal property.

Estate of Sacramento R. de Riviere, deceased; hearing on administrator's petition.

Estate of Rowland minors; letters of guardianship.

Estate of Kate Sherman, deceased; letters.

Estate of Francisco R. de Oceana, deceased; confirmation of sale.

Estate of Gregoria R. de Bentley, deceased; petition to sell whole of personal property.

Department Four—Judge Van Dyke: Schmidt vs. Vickery.

Voigt vs. Voigt.

Department Five—Judge Shaw: Massey et al. vs. Trask.

Department Six—Judge McKinley: Clear.

For Santa Catalina Island.

Steamer sails from San Pedro every Saturday, connecting with morning trains from Los Angeles, returning Monday, following Wilshire Transportation Co., No. 130 West Second street.

HAVE YOU SEEN the new Graphophone, the most wonderful invention of the age, superior to all known apparatus? Have you seen the first one in Southern California? Now is your time to hear it. It is Edson son's greatest 345½ Spring street.

W. B. TULLIS, watchmaker, 402 S. Spring.

BOYLE HEIGHTS.

A lively scene at First and Soto Streets. The Saloon Again Open.

There was a lively scene enacted at the corner of First and Soto streets last Thursday evening. There are several accounts given, but the following appears to be a correct version of the affair:

On the evening mentioned two young men named Watkins and Crite, one a gripman and the other employed in and about the carhouse, were walking up street, when they met a common acquaintance, a young lady who resides, in the capacity of domestic, with the man of a Soto street financier. The three conversed some moments, and the girl then proceeded on her way to her home.

Just then two other young men came up, one being Dick Thompson, and his companion, a sport known as "Dutchy," under which sobriquet he has won considerable reputation as a pugilist, among local amateurs. Both had been celebrating Thanksgiving, and were more or less under the influence of liquor at the time.

A few remarks were passed concerning the young lady, who, it appears had been admired at a distance by the newcomers, and at last some personalities were indulged in which led to blows.

It is said that Thompson was the first to do any hitting, but be that as it may, the four were soon mixed up in a general row. Crite was hardly more than a boy, and he was at once outclassed and beat at a retreat. His friend Watkins, however, is older, and made of sterner stuff, so that he held his own against both his adversaries, and, in fact, it is stated that he belabored them without mercy.

He went even further, and yesterday swore out complaints against them and caused warrants to be issued for their arrest. "Dutchy" was arrested yesterday afternoon, over in town, but gave bail and was released. An attempt is being made to keep the case of Thompson out of court, but developments in the matter are being awaited with interest.

The ladies of the Ascension Guild will hold a reception and banquet this afternoon and evening from 2 o'clock till 10, at the residence of Mr. Elijah Workman, No. 20 Boyle avenue.

Work on the repairs at the powerhouse is progressing rapidly, a large force of men being engaged in removing the traces of Wednesday's fire. Every pane of glass on the First street side was cracked by the heat, and the broken bits were yesterday being removed and new panes substituted. The entire work will hardly be completed before the close of the week.

The triumph of the church people in the saloon matter appears to have been short-lived, for the place on Chicago street is again open as a restaurant, with accommodations for guests in the large garden adjacent. Three barrels of beer "for table use" were sent over from town Saturday, and those who know, say that the stock of other liquors is by no means exhausted. The "boys" now wink the other eye, and Rev. Mr. Bresce and his good people are wondering as to the outcome of the "reform" secured.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred McKinnel and two children of Ontario, Cal., were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Parks yesterday. They expect to return to their ranch today.

Baptist Ministers.

The Baptist Ministers' Association convened at the First Baptist Church

Souvenir Holiday Presents

SEE THE STOCK AT—

NORDLINGER'S

Selected in New York the present season especially for the

HOLIDAY TRADE.

Embracing more DAINTY and BEAUTIFUL and really desirable Novelties in the Keepsake and Souvenir line than can be found in all the other stores in Los Angeles combined, besides all the Staples, such as

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, etc.

—And all are Genuine.—

Fair Prices and First-class Goods. No Trash, no Humbug, no Deception.

Twenty-five years in business in Los Angeles, and always the acknowledged leader.

S. NORDLINGER, ★ 109 SOUTH SPRING ST.
Under Nadeau Hotel.

yesterday morning at 10:30. There were present Rev. Harris, Appel, Evans, Anderson, Baker, Dye, Dexter, Rider, Bell, Tomlinson, Drs. Wood, Dye, Sunderland and Evangelist Cairns. Evangelist Cairns, Drs. H. C. Wood and Sunderland addressed the meeting. The session was of unusual interest.

Married by Judge Clark.

Henry Henderson, official reporter of Department Two of the Superior Court, was quietly married yesterday at noon by Judge Clark to Miss Louise Anderson.

The wedding was rather a surprise to the friends of the couple, and the ceremony was witnessed by but a few most intimate acquaintances of the bride and groom.

Charged with Petty Larceny.

Thomas Hollerer was arraigned yesterday before Justice Austin on a charge of petty larceny. He entered a plea of not guilty and demanded a jury trial. He will be tried on February 2.

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

PASADENA.

The City Council Convened in Regular Session.

Details of the Business Transacted—The Tournament of Roses—Evangelist Cairns—People Coming and Going—Briefs.

The City Council met in regular session, at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. President Weed presided, and all the trustees were present, except Mr. Luskens.

All bills filed to date were referred to the Committee on Auditing and Finance without reading.

An ordinance adopting general specifications for street work, as drawn up by the City Engineer and Attorney, was introduced, and declared ready for the first time.

A resolution was passed, ordering a sewer constructed on Summit avenue, from Villa to Chestnut street, and thence west, to connect with the main sewer on Raymond avenue.

J. S. Torrance was granted permission to erect a one-story building, 70x30, on the northeast corner of Raymond avenue and Kansas street, at an estimated cost of \$3500. The building to have a wood and plate-glass front and brick-veneered facing south and east.

F. N. Townsend was granted an extension of fifteen days' time, in which to complete the cobble-stone gutter on Colorado street, between Little and Lake avenues.

The Committee on Auditing and Finance reported favorably on bills to the amount of \$4675.28. The report was approved and the necessary warrants were drawn.

W. D. McGilvray addressed the board in relation to street work on Grove street, between Orange Grove and Terrace drive, asking that that thoroughfare be graded, curbed and paved, as in the previous petition submitted by him at the previous meeting, and which was referred back in order to provide for continuing the work as far east as Vernon avenue. Mr. McGilvray presented the petition a second time, and urged that it be granted. The petition was filed, and a resolution of intention was passed to carry on the work outlined on Grove street, between Orange Grove and Vernon avenues.

A resolution of intention was passed to complete the work of grading, curbing, guttering and laying cement sidewalk on both sides of the same avenue, between Colorado and California streets.

S. C. Mendenhall was denied permission to erect a small temporary building on the south side of Colorado street, east of Vore's stable.

A petition was presented, asking that an electric light be placed at the intersection of Live Oaks and Orange Grove, and elsewhere in the vicinity. Ordered filed.

A petition signed by numerous property-holders was presented, asking that a culvert be constructed across Millard Court, on the north side of Walnut street, and that the culvert be so constructed as to pass under the new Kensington Place, at its intersection with Millard Court, be placed in line with the north curb line of Kensington Place. Ordered filed.

City Tax Collector Buchanan submitted his report for the month of November. Business license fees collected to the amount of \$17, and property taxes to the amount of \$10,756.42.

The poundmaster's report for November showed the receipt of this department to be \$16.

The report of Recorder Rosister, showing that he received during November and December imposed to the amount of \$8, together with the report of the marshal, were also submitted.

City Clerk Dyer read the financial report of the quarter ending November 8, after which the board adjourned, to convene in special session at 2 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon.

GETTING READY.

Those having in charge the New Year's day Tournament of Roses feel much encouraged over the present trend of affairs, and the liberal support that is being extended by the business men of town. The support comes in practical form, and the result is that valuable first and second prizes will be offered in all of the numerous contests. A few days ago, when the annual trot by Pasadena Belle Wiley & Greeley's speedy mare, it is reasonably certain that a trotting race will be arranged, in which some of the fastest animals in this part of the country will be entered. Mr. Daggett is hard at work getting the various details to harmonize, and his efforts are amply supplemented by a corps of enthusiastic assistants. The tournament will be a success.

IT NEVER RAINS, BUT IT POURS. The fire department was kept on the jump Sunday night. About 8 o'clock an alarm was sent in from a box on East Colorado street, on account of a burning chimney at the Arthur House on the northwest corner of Colorado and Euclid avenues. The flames were quickly extinguished before any damage had been done.

Shortly before 2 a.m., another alarm was sounded, caused by a big blaze on the West Side, but the department had not gone far before it was seen that it was a brush fire on the opposite side of the arrow.

EVANGELISTIC WORK. George Robert Cairns, the noted Scotch evangelist and gospel singer, began a two weeks' meeting on Sunday in the First Baptist Church. His sermons Sunday morning and evening were powerful demonstrations of the truth and gospel. While his singing is attractive, it is also deep and heart-touching. The church was filled to its utmost capacity both morning and evening. In the evening a large number expressed a desire to live Christian lives. Mr. Cairns will hold meetings every afternoon and evening this week. He has been wonderfully successful wherever he has gone, both in this country and England.

PASADENA BREVIETIES.

Heat your homes with low-pressure steam. P. P. Bonham.

Mrs. J. U. Mardner is able to be out again after a long illness.

George F. Foster was reported to be somewhat weaker Monday.

Monday passed, and still no news from the Winston searching party.

Wallace Bros. have moved to No. 52 San Fernando street, first door west of the Bridge Block.

A meeting of the Board of Trade directors will be held at 4 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon.

Street Superintendent Brown wishes to be understood that that new flume

on South Orange Grove avenue is all right.

H. N. Rush has returned from Chicago, where he was in charge of an ethnological and archaeological exhibit.

A New England dinner will be served Wednesday evening at the Universalist Church, fair, and an oyster supper Thursday evening.

F. Boynton is slowly recovering from the effects of a bad cold and kindred ailments, contracted during a six-months' stay at Chicago.

The Boys' Brigade of the Methodist Episcopal Church gave a World's Fair entertainment at the tabernacle Monday evening, which contained many novel features.

The Universalist fair opens Wednesday afternoon. No pains have been spared to make it the greatest success ever attempted in this line, which is saying a great deal.

W. H. Herk was fined \$5 by Recorder Rosister, Monday, for malicious mischief in the line of doing injury to the awning in front of Wakeley's Novelty Works, on North Fair Oaks avenue.

The Presbyterian Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will hold its semi-annual meeting for the election of officers this (Tuesday) evening at 7 o'clock, in the lecture-room of the church.

That "struggle with the question of supplying this city with electric lights" didn't materialize at the Council meeting Monday, contrary to the prediction of the Herald reporter. Nobody else thought so.

Supervisor Tedford reported favorably on the condition of several streets in Los Angeles' addition to the town of Tustin, and, on motion, a hearing of a district board was set for the fourth Monday in December, 1893.

A petition was received from E. D. Cook and others, asking for a new road in the Trabuco district. Upon investigation it was found that the bonds had been paid off, and the clerk was therefore instructed to notify the petitioners of said defeat.

The Treasurer was authorized, upon report of the transcriber, to retain \$150 of the city of Santa Ana taxes, and to pay the balance to the county treasurer.

James Campbell and Robert Miles, prisoners in the County Jail, were allowed five days' time for good behavior.

Alex Folger's name was ordered struck from the indigent list, and the master of further providing the said Folger with clothing was referred to Supervisor Hawkins with power to

make him a home.

Maria Cuera, an Indian woman, 100 years old, was placed on the indigent list at \$33 per month, beginning December 1, 1893.

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CITY BRIEFS

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Weather:
U. S. Weather Bureau, Los Angeles, Dec. 4, 1893.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.31; at 5 p.m., 30.11. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 60 deg. and 70 deg. Maximum temperature, 55 deg.; minimum temperature, 55 deg. Character of weather, clear. Barometer reduced to sea level.

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Sal of fancy work, at the Temple-street Christian Church, all day, Wednesday and Thursday, December 6 and 7. Everybody invited to examine the endless variety of fancy and useful articles, suitable for Christmas presents. An interesting entertainment each evening, which will be free. A pleasant time is assured to all who attend. Refreshments each evening.

Attention, "Lorans!" The annual election of officers for the ensuing year will occur at our next regular meeting, Wednesday, December 6. Roll call at 7:30 o'clock. A full attendance is desired. Take due notice, and govern yourself accordingly. By order of J. Readon, P. C. H. Readon, Acting President.

The Los Angeles Savings Bank here-with gives notice that it is prepared to pay on demand all depositors who have given notice to withdraw their funds, and which notices expire during the months of November and December, 1893. J. B. Lankershim, president.

The Security Savings Bank and Trust Company here-with gives notice that it is prepared to pay on demand all depositors who have given notice to withdraw their funds, and which notices expire during the months of November and December, 1893. J. F. Sartori, cashier.

The Savings Bank of Southern California here-with gives notice that it is prepared to pay on demand all depositors who have given notice to withdraw their funds, and which notices expire during the months of November and December, 1893. J. H. Brailey, president.

The German American Savings Bank here-with gives notice that it is prepared to pay on demand all depositors who have given notice to withdraw their funds, and which notices expire during the months of November and December, 1893. Moses A. Avery, cashier.

Heating of houses, churches and halls with hot-air furnaces, especially adapted to this climate, by E. E. Browne, No. 34 South Spring street. Send for circulars.

Until December 1 a discount of 20 per cent. from our regular prices will be given to all persons who demand all their funds and withdraw them at 200½ South Spring.

The finest photographs in the city at greatly reduced prices. Cabinets 75 cents per dozen, for a short time only. Lamson's studio, 322 South Spring street.

It will pay you to order your clothes from the old established house of Joe Pohelen, the tailor. Prices are always the lowest. No. 149 South Main street.

For a useful Christmas present, buy one of Whitney's trunks or traveling bags. Factory, No. 344 North Main street. Stop that cough. Use Dr. Brown's Peerless cough drops. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere, 5¢ a box.

The Dewey Gallery leads. One dollar per dozen—\$1 for the best cabinets, none better. No. 147 South Main street.

Dr. C. H. Jones has recently his office to the Union Block. Telephones: Office, No. 246; Residence, No. 544.

List wool property for sale or exchange with Charles Victor Hall, Stimson Block. A special line of velvet hats at the New York Bazaar, No. 148 North Spring street.

Full-length cabinet photographs, 75¢ per dozen. Sunbeam, No. 238 South Main. Mantel tiles, office fittings, hardware, jewelry, etc. In Business, 1st Spring.

New ladies' wrappers and girls' smoking jackets at Kan-Koo, 110 S. Spring st.

Bellan's La Gripe Cure is just what you need to tone you up.

Martin's Camp, Wilson's Peak, will be open all winter.

Campbell's Curio Store for Christmas goods.

Dr. W. C. Brown, removed to Stimson Block.

Dr. Burnett, removed to Stimson Block. Electric heater, C. T. Paul's, 130 S. Main. Dr. Bennett, removed to Bowery Block. Campbell's Curio Store for holiday goods.

The police commissioners will meet this morning at the usual hour.

There were no telegraphed telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph Company's office, Court and Main streets, for C. L. Trumbo, Amulree and Don Juan Foster.

The November report of Sheriff Cline shows that he received the sum of \$1574.52, and disbursed the sum of \$974.69. Paid to County Treasurer Fleum \$926.92.

The yearly meeting of the Northwest Los Angeles Improvement Association will be held this evening at Donegan's Hall, corner of Sand and Montreal streets. A full attendance is requested.

The Society Amateur Opera Club gives its first concert of the season at the Grand Opera House tonight, and a large audience is assured. The sale of reserved seats will commence today at the box office.

Eugene Maxell II has been re-appointed deputy internal revenue collector, by Collector Wellborn, all of which will be a great surprise to the faithful, several of whom thought they had a clinch on the place.

George L. Arnold, the newly elected Police Commissioner, was seen last evening, and stated unequivocally that he was on the side of law and order, and a supporter of Chief Glass, and would insist on the enforcement of the ordinances.

F. W. Whiteman, who resides at No. 811 Sun Julian street, reported at police headquarters yesterday morning that some thieves entered his barn during Sunday night and stole a valuable pay pony, leading him off.

The traffic manager of the World's Fair Commission reports that the total number of cars from California was 117, of which seventy-three were from Southern California. Southern California was also the only section that made continuous shipments of fresh fruit.

The annual election of members of Stanton Post Office Place Saturday evening, to be followed by a dinner at J. A. Osgood, commander; W. S. Daubenspeck, senior vice commander; J. C. M. Spencer, junior vice commander; W. L. Wade, surgeon; Edwin Baxter, chaplain; Gilbert Smith, quartermaster; A. P. Hoffman, officer of the day; George F. Below, officer of the garrison; Delegates from the Post Office Department, General Daubenspeck, Hoffman, Clark, Fish, Baxter, Osborne, Ferguson, Smith and Bottom.

PERSONALS.

Jesse Alexander Leonard and wife of Decatur, Iowa, are at No. 330 Grand View avenue.

T. H. Smith of Ballard, Wash., arrived in the city, last evening, to visit his wife, who is sick here.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CHRISTMAS FOR INDIANS.

Appeal for the Training School at Perris—A Worthy Object.

The Times has received a letter dated Department of the Interior, Indian-school Service, office of Superintendent Indian Industrial Training School, Perris, Cal., December 4, 1893. It is as follows:

(The Editor of The Times)—Will you kindly interest your readers in our young folks' Christmas? I want to provide gifts for 120 Indian boys and girls, ranging in age from 10 to 18 years. As our school has been open only a short time, "Shall California fall into line?" There will be a poor composition for the Indians by Mrs. E. A. Lawrence, dedicating the new star for the women's flag.

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